

Converting Colors

YIQ(27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(27.1570, -28.2430,
-0.2670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00233A
RGB	0, 35, 58
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 23%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8627, 0.7727
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	204°, 100%, 11%
HSV	204°, 100%, 23%
XYZ	1.3643, 1.5081, 4.2178
YIQ	27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

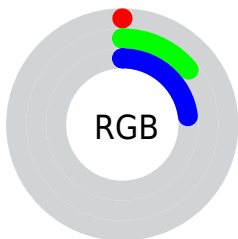
Format	Color
RYB	0, 22, 58
Decimal	9018
CIELab	12.66, -2.02, -18.26
CIELCh	13, 18.369, 263.699
Yxy	1.5081, 0.1924, 0.2127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199098 (0xFF00233A)
YUV	27.1570, 15.2056, -23.8167
Hunter-Lab	12.2804, -1.6595, -11.7671

Details

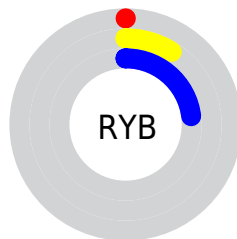
The YIQ color **27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **30.8430, 28.2430, 0.2670**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.1900, -23.8420, 2.5740**, and **2.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410**.

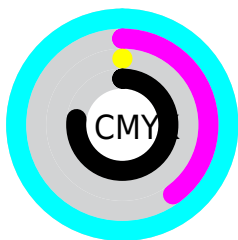
Distribution



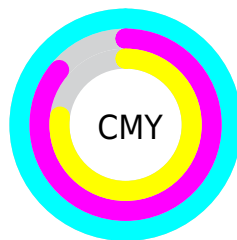
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.1570, -28.2430,
-0.2670

■ 27.1570, -28.2430,
-0.2670

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 11.7350, -15.1310,
4.3970

■ 74.1900, -23.8420,
2.5740

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 98.4180, -24.4840,
3.1960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 123.5320,
-24.8050, 3.5070

■ 149.6460,
-25.1260, 3.8180

■ 176.6460,
-25.1260, 3.8180

■ 203.8740,

-25.7680, 4.4400

■ 230.9790,
-21.8700, -0.1260

■ 27.1570, -28.2430,
-0.2670

■ 30.1250, -25.2170,
-0.0410

■ 33.6800, -22.4660,
-0.3380

■ 36.3490, -20.0360,
-0.3240

■ 39.3170, -17.0100,
-0.0980

■ 42.2850, -13.9840,
0.1280

■ 45.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 48.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 51.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

■ 55.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



28.3480, -27.4630, -3.3910



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



33.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



32.8670, 19.6680, 6.9960



28.7290, -6.9670, -11.4070

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



30.8430, 28.2430, 0.2670

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



30.2700, 7.5670, -10.4890



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



31.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



33.4630, 15.1740, 11.3500



31.1680, 16.7820, -6.7860



26.3130, -20.3550, -11.0670

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



33.9220, 0.6400, 10.4320



31.1680, 16.7820, -6.7860



29.3660, -1.5110, -11.1670

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



64.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



36.5540, -23.0120, -23.4920



30.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670



35.7800, -37.3670, -0.1110



10.7210, -20.5430, 14.3770



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



42.7730, -44.6570, -0.1530



102.4500, -106.5990, -0.9270

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



21.3320, 23.3330, 23.1810



28.2670, 31.1260, 30.6300



47.2790, 20.5430, -14.3770



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



33.7780, 37.1770, 36.6090



80.5290, 88.1520, 87.4800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

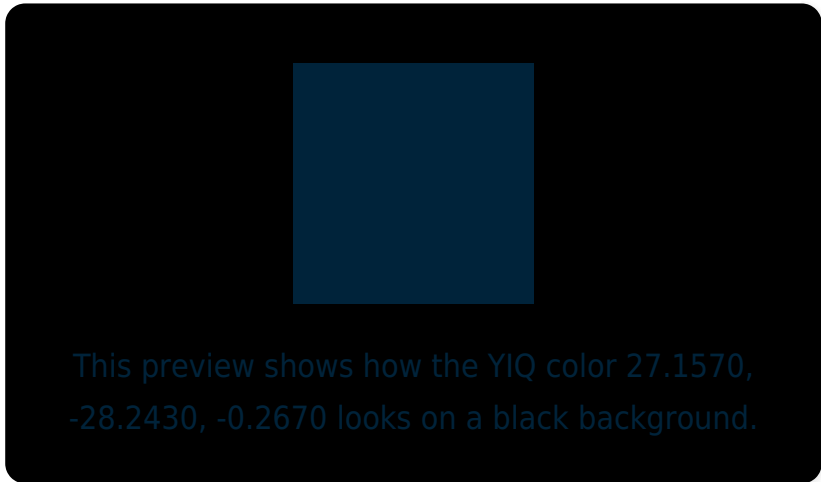
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

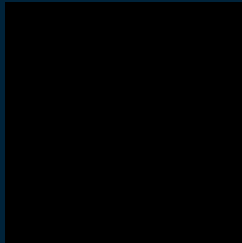
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.1570, -28.2430,

-0.2670.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670

Protanopia

32.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450

Deuteranopia

31.0550, -19.0280, 3.4360



Tritanopia

26.8660, -23.2900, -7.4340

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670

Protanomaly

30.9410, -18.7070, 3.1250

Deuteranomaly

29.5600, -22.0080, 2.3760

Tritanomaly

27.0770, -25.2620, -4.7340

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670

Achromatopsia

27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

27.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 35, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 35, 58)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 35, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 35, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 35, 58) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 35, 58) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 35, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 35, 58); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 58); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 58) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.1570, -28.2430, -0.2670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 35, 58) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 35,  
58) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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